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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/924,269	08/07/2001	Michael J. Moore	PM045	4893
7590 02/22/2005			EXAMINER	
UNISYS Corporation Unisys Way, MS/E8-114 Blue Bell, PA 19424-0001			WORKU, NEGUSSIE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2626	
DATE MAILED: 02/22/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/924,269	Applicant(s) MOORE ET AL.	
	Examiner Negussie Worku	Art Unit 2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 August 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5 and 10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 2-4,6-9 and 11-14 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.



Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 5 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kiesow et al. (USP 6,443,446) in view of Takaki et al. (US20020001105).

With respect to claim 1, Kiesow disclose a presentation apparatus (shown by fig1) for biasing a document into contact with a surface, (the feeding mechanism shown by fig 1, moves the document to the surface (position) of information transfer device the presentation apparatus (as shown by fig 1) comprising: a base member (roller 18 and 20 of fig 1) adapted to be disposed above the surface (above the surface of in formation transfer area).

Kiesow dose not teach or disclose a first spring arm extending from said base member and a contact member extending vertically from said first spring arm; wherein said first spring arm urges said contact member into contact with the surface for ensuring flat contact between the document and the surface as the document passes there between of information transfer device.

Takaki et al. in the same area of image reading and feeding (fig 1-5), teaches a first spring arm (840 of fig 13b) extending from said base member (base member 770 of fig 13a) and a contact member extending vertically from said first spring arm (840 of fig 13b); wherein said first spring arm (840 of fig 13b) urges said contact member (reading glass plate 490 of fig 7) into contact with the surface for ensuring flat contact between the document (sheet 170 of fig 1), see col.6, lines (paragraph 0115, lines 6-11) and the surface as the document passes there between of information transfer device (information transfer device optical unit 480 of fig 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the media supporting and transporting device of Kiesow et al. to include: a first spring arm extending from said base member and a contact member extending vertically from said first spring arm; wherein said first spring arm urges said contact member into contact with the surface for ensuring flat contact between the document and the surface.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the document transporting media of Koesow et al. by the teaching of Takaki et al. for the reason that, it would have been allowed users to improve image quality resulting from improved presentation contact between the document and the image reading device.

With respect to claim 5, Kiesow discloses a presentation apparatus (shown by fig1) for biasing a document into contact with a surface, (the feeding mechanism shown by fig 1, moves the document to the surface (position) of information transfer device the presentation apparatus (as shown by fig 1) comprising: a base member (roller 18 and 20 of fig 1) adapted to be disposed above the surface (above the surface of information transfer area).

Kiesow does not teach or disclose a contact image sensor having a scanning surface; a first spring arm extending from said base member and a contact member extending vertically from said first spring arm; wherein said first spring arm urges said contact member into contact with the surface for ensuring flat contact between the document and the surface as the document passes there between of information transfer device.

Takaki et al. in the same area of image reading and feeding (fig 1-5), teaches a contact image sensor (optical unit 480 of fig 7) having a scanning surface (a glass plate 490 of fig 7); first spring arm (840 of fig 13b) extending from said base member (base member 770 of fig 13a) and a contact member extending vertically from said first spring arm (840 of fig 13b); wherein said first spring arm (840 of fig 13b) urges said contact member (reading glass plate 490 of fig 7) into contact with the surface for ensuring flat contact between the document (sheet 170 of fig 1), see col.6, lines (paragraph 0115, lines 6-11) and the surface as the document passes there between of information transfer device (information transfer device optical unit 480 of fig 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the media supporting and transporting device of Kiesow et al. to include: a contact image sensor having a scanning surface; a first spring arm extending from said base member and a contact member extending vertically from said first spring arm; wherein said first spring arm urges said contact member into contact with the surface for ensuring flat contact between the document and the surface.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the document transporting media of Koesow et al. by the teaching of Takaki et al. for the reason that, it would have been allowed users to improve image quality resulting from improved presentation contact between the document and the image reading device. And providing the image reading apparatus that improves the overall performance and cost effectiveness of an image-scanning device.

With respect to claim 10, Kiesow disclose a presentation apparatus (shown by fig1, the feeding mechanism shown by fig 1, moves the document to the surface (position) of information transfer device the presentation apparatus (as shown by fig 1) comprising: a base member (roller 18 and 20 of fig 1).

Kiesow does not teach or disclose an image reading device for a document, a scanning unit adapted to slid-ably receive the document there through said scanning unit including a contact image sensor having a scanning surface; a first spring arm and

a contact member extending vertically from said first spring arm; wherein said first spring arm urges said contact member into contact with the surface for ensuring flat contact between the document and the surface as the document passes there.

However, Takaki et al. in the same area of image reading device (fig 1-5) teaches, a scanning unit (optical nit 480 of fig 7) adapted to slid ably receive the document there through said scanning unit (480 of fig 7) including a contact image sensor (sensor 480 of fig 7) having a scanning surface (glass plate 490 of fig 7); a first spring arm (840 of fig 13), and a contact member extending vertically from said first spring arm (840 of fig 13); wherein said first spring arm (840 of fig 13) urges said contact member (Glass plate 490 of fig 7) into contact with the surface for ensuring flat contact between the document and the surface as the document passes there.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the image reading information transfer or reading device of Kiesow et al. to include: image reading device for a document, a scanning unit adapted to slid-ably receive the document there through said scanning unit including a contact image sensor having a scanning surface; a first spring arm and a contact member extending vertically from said first spring arm; wherein said first spring arm urges said contact member into contact with the surface for ensuring flat contact between the document and the surface as the document passes there.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the information transfer device of Kiesow by the teaching of Takaki et al. for the reason that, it would have been allowed users

providing the image reading apparatus that improves the overall performance and cost effectiveness of an image scanning device.

Claims objected to having Allowable Subject Matter

3. Claims 2-4, 6-9, 11-14 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

With respect to claims 2, 6 and 11 the prior art does not teach or disclose the presentation apparatus, wherein said contact member includes an apex adapted to be urged against the surface by said first spring arm.

With respect to claim 3, the prior art does not teach or disclose the presentation apparatus, wherein said arcuate portion includes an apex adapted to be urged against the surface by said first spring arm.

With respect to claim 4, 9 and 14 the prior art does not teach or disclose the presentation further comprising a second spring arm extending from said base member and interconnected with said contact member.

With respect to claims 7 and 12, the prior art does not teach or disclose the scanning unit, wherein said arcuate portion provides an attack angle for enabling

smooth reception of the document between said contact member and said scanning surface.

With respect to claim 8, the prior art does not teach or disclose the scanning unit wherein said arcuate portion includes an apex arranged to be urged toward the surface.


With respect to claim 13, the prior art does not teach or disclose the image-scanning device wherein said arcuate portion includes an apex contacting the surface.

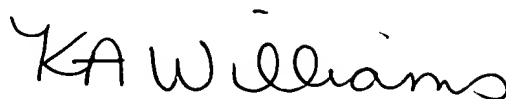
4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Negussie Worku whose telephone number is 305-5441. The examiner can normally be reached on 7am-4pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly Williams can be reached on 703-305-4863. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


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01/27/05




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